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L6 ANSWER 1 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:857812 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:356364
TITLE: Method for predicting degree of malignancy, invasion, and differentiation of uterus body cancer involving estradiol determination in normal and malignant endometrium tissues by radioimmunoassay in menopausal women with upper or lower types of fat accumulation
INVENTOR(S): Bershteyn, L. M.; Gamayunova, V. B.; Kovalenko, I. G.; Chepik, O. F.; Chernobrovkina, A. E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Onkologii Im. Prof. N. N. Petrova, Russia
SOURCE: Russ., No pp. given
CODEN: RUXXE7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Russian
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RU 2151400	C1	20000620	RU 1998-107408	19980417

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: RU 1998-107408 19980417

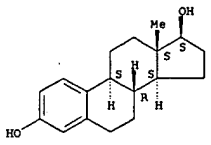
AB A method for predicting the degree of malignancy, invasion, and differentiation of uterus body cancer involving the detn. of estradiol in normal and malignant endometrium tissues by RIA in menopausal patients with upper or lower types of fat accumulation is described. The higher the value of estradiol (in pg/g of tissue or in pg/mg of protein) in the malignant endometrium or the higher the value of malignant endometrium estradiol/normal endometrium estradiol ratio, the higher is probability to detect the more developed stage of the disease (in all patients), the lower is the degree of tumor differentiation (in patients with upper type of fat accumulation with the waist/hip ratio > 0.85) and the deeper is tumor invasion (in patients with lower type of fat accumulation with the waist/hip ratio < 0.85).

IT **50-28-2**, Estradiol, biological studies
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(method for predicting malignancy, invasion, and differentiation of uterus body cancer involving estradiol detn. in normal and malignant endometrium tissues by RIA in menopausal women with different types of fat accumulation)

RN 50-28-2 CAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)



L6 ANSWER 2 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:79028 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:132481
TITLE: Glycemic control and hormone replacement therapy: implications of the postmenopausal estrogen/progestogen intervention (PEPI) study
AUTHOR(S): Fineberg, S. Edwin
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, Division of Endocrinology-Metabolism, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, USA
SOURCE: Drugs & Aging (2000), 17(6), 453-461
CODEN: DRAGE6; ISSN: 1170-229X
PUBLISHER: Adis International Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

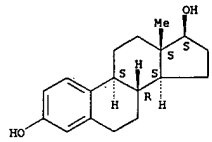
AB A review with 42 refs. Despite evidence that supports the beneficial effects of postmenopausal hormone replacement therapy (HRT), concerns remain about its possible adverse effects. However, entry into the postmenopausal state is assocd. with many characteristics of the insulin resistance syndrome, including increased cardiovascular morbidity and mortality, accretion of generalized and visceral adiposity and insulin resistance. Studies carried out in postmenopausal women have revealed that an increase in visceral **obesity** is assocd. with an increase in androgenicity that, in turn, is assocd. with type 2 (non-insulin-dependent) diabetes mellitus. Short term studies of HRT contg. conjugated estrogens (CEE) and medroxyprogesterone (MPA) have shown prevention of the accretion of visceral fat. However, longer term studies using other techniques suggest that these effects may be evanescent. A few trials suggest that oral estrogen therapy reduces postmenopausal insulin resistance, as suggested by redns. in fasting insulin and glucose levels and an increase in glucose metab. rates, whereas most studies do not show an adverse effect upon carbohydrate metab. MPA may decrease these beneficial effects. Transdermal estrogen is essentially neutral with regard to insulin sensitivity and oral estradiol (17.beta.-estradiol) may also be neutral or enhance sensitivity. Different progestogens vary in their effects upon carbohydrate metab. The Postmenopausal Estrogen/Progestogen Intervention (PEPI) Study was a prospective, 3-yr, randomized trial in 875 women that compared placebo, unopposed CEE, CEE plus continuous MPA, CEE plus cyclical MPA, and CEE plus cyclical micronized progesterone. Fasting insulin and glucose levels decreased significantly by 16.1% and 0.122 mmol/L, resp., in all drug treatment groups. However, after a 75g glucose load, glucose levels at 2 h increased by 0.33 mmol/L in the active treatment groups without a corresponding increase in insulin levels. No beneficial effects on waist/hip ratio could be demonstrated. Data from the PEPI trial also suggested that the max. benefit regarding carbohydrate metab. was achieved in patients who were the most hyperglycemic and hyperinsulinemic at the start of therapy. It can be concluded, therefore, that HRT has few, if any, harmful effects on carbohydrate metab. and that it may be of benefit in women in modifying the long term complications of the postmenopausal state.

IT **50-28-2**, 17.beta.-Estradiol, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(glycemic control and hormone replacement therapy and implications of postmenopausal estrogen/progestogen intervention study in humans)

RN 50-28-2 CAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)



REFERENCE COUNT: 42 THERE ARE 42 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:68990 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:157815
TITLE: The influence of hormone replacement therapy (HRT) on serum leptin concentration in postmenopausal women
AUTHOR(S): Hadji, Peyman; Gorke, Kay; Hars, Olaf; Bauer, Thomas; Emons, Gunther; Schulz, Klaus-Dieter
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Philipps University Marburg, Marburg, 35037, Germany
SOURCE: Maturitas (2000), 37(2), 105-111
CODEN: MATUOK; ISSN: 0378-5122
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ireland Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

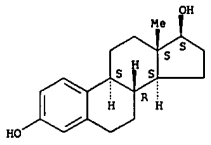
AB Objective: This study aimed to evaluate the influence of hormone replacement therapy (HRT), the estradiol concn. and body mass index (BMI, kg/M2) on the serum leptin concn. in postmenopausal women. Subjects and methods: 352 healthy postmenopausal women (mean age, 60.9.+-.8.5 yr) participated in this comparative study. 71 (30%) Women (mean age 55.9.+-.8.3 yr) had taken HRT, while 281 (70%) women (mean age, 59.1.+-.10.6 yr) had not. Baseline characteristics -age, wt., height, BMI (.gtoreq. 25 or < 25), FSH, estradiol, and leptin values-were compared in the two groups. In a second anal. to evaluate the influence of HRT, estradiol concns., and BMI on leptin concns., these data were analyzed in women allocated to one of four groups: (a) postmenopausal women not on HRT with a BMI < 25 (n = 130); (b) postmenopausal women not on HRT with a BMI .gtoreq. 25 (n = 151); (c) postmenopausal women on HRT with a BMI < 25 (n = 48); and (d) postmenopausal women on HRT with a BMI .gtoreq. 25 (n = 23). Leptin concns. were subsequently analyzed in relation to BMI and age and BMI and estradiol concns. to det. any independent effect of these variables. Results: The women taking HRT had a significantly lower mean age, wt., BMI and FSH concn. than those who were not taking HRT. Furthermore, they had a higher mean height and serum estradiol value, but a significantly lower serum leptin concn. After controlling for BMI, neither the use of HRT nor the estradiol concn. was found to be related to the leptin value (group (a) vs. (c) and group (b) vs. (d)), but there were significant differences in leptin concns. between HRT users with BMI .gtoreq. 25 and BMI < 25 and between women not taking HRT with BMI .gtoreq. 25 and BMI < 25 (groups (a) vs. (b) and (c) vs. (d)). Furthermore, women with a BMI .gtoreq. 25 had significantly higher leptin concns. than women with a BMI < 25, irresp. of the HRT use. Conclusions: Leptin concns. are significantly higher in obese postmenopausal women than in their non-obese counterparts. Serum leptin concns. are not influenced by HRT use or estradiol concns. Further studies are needed to elucidate the role of HRT and estrogen on serum leptin concns.

IT **50-28-2**, Estradiol, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(hormone replacement therapy, serum estradiol and body mass index influence on serum leptin concn. in postmenopausal women)

RN 50-28-2 CAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)



REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

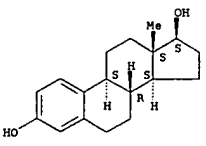
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:536476 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:188167
TITLE: Leptin levels in menopause: effect of estrogen replacement therapy
AUTHOR(S): Cento, Rosa Maria; Proto, Caterina; Spada, Rosario Sebastiano; Napolitano, Valerio; Ciampelli, Mario; Cucinelli, Francesco; Lanzone, Antonio
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments of Obstetrics and Gynecology, OASI Institute for Research, Troina, I-94018, Italy
SOURCE: Hormone Research (2000), Volume Date 1999, 52(6), 269-273
CODEN: HRMRA3; ISSN: 0301-0163
PUBLISHER: S. Karger AG
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB To evaluate the effect of menopause and estrogen replacement therapy on leptin levels, 17 white postmenopausal women were recruited for the study. After an overnight fasting, blood samples were collected for LH, FSH, estradiol, testosterone, androstenedione, DHEA sulfate, insulin and leptin assays. Body mass index (BMI) and the waist-to-hip ratio were also evaluated. Patients were reanalyzed after a 12-wk administration of transdermal estrogen patches delivering 50 .mu.g 17.beta.-estradiol. The results were compared to those obtained from a group of 11 female volunteers in reproductive age, in whom basal blood was sampled during the early follicular phase of their cycle. Patients were divided into lean and obese according to their BMI. Obese postmenopausal women showed lower leptin levels when compared to premenopausal counterparts (25.1 vs. 37), whereas no significant differences were found between the lean groups (14.5 vs. 14.4). Estrogen administration did not significantly change serum leptin concns. in hypoestrogenized women (obese: 25.1 vs. 28.6; lean: 14.4 vs. 17.6). A pos. linear correlation was found between leptin plasma levels and BMI only in obese patients (r = 0.58) both before and after estrogen treatment. Menopause is characterized by a decreased expression of the obese gene, even if estrogens do not seem to represent a main causal factor.

IT **50-28-2**, Estradiol, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(estrogen replacement effect on leptin levels and other hormones in postmenopausal women)

RN 50-28-2 CAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



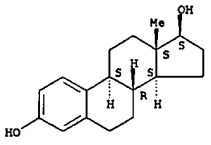
REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:439944 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:145071
TITLE: Plasma cholesteryl ester fatty acid composition, insulin sensitivity, the menopause and hormone replacement therapy
AUTHOR(S): Lewis-Barned, N. J.; Sutherland, W. H. F.; Walker, R. J.; De Jong, S. A.; Walker, H. L.; Edwards, E. A.; Markham, V.; Goulding, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Endocrinology, Gloucester Royal Hospital, Gloucester, UK
SOURCE: Journal of Endocrinology (2000), 165(3), 649-655
CODEN: JOENAK; ISSN: 0022-0795
PUBLISHER: Society for Endocrinology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB This study was designed to det. the effect of menopause and hormone replacement therapy (HRT) on plasma cholesteryl ester fatty acid (CEFA) compn. and insulin sensitivity and the relationships between these variables in perimenopausal women (aged 40-55 yr) including 49 who were premenopausal and 32 who were postmenopausal. Plasma cholesteryl ester proportions of dihomo-gamma-linolenic acid (20:3 n-6) were correlated significantly with insulin sensitivity index (r=-0.319, P=0.005), fasting serum insulin levels (r=0.230, P=0.038), body mass index (r=0.242, P=0.03) and per cent body fat (r=0.329, P=0.003) in perimenopausal women (n=81). Similar assocns. were obsd. in premenopausal women. Regression anal. suggested the relationships between 20:3 n-6 proportions and indexes of insulin action may be partly mediated by levels of adiposity. In postmenopausal women, 6 mo of HRT significantly (P=0.008) increased the ratio of arachidonic acid (20:4 n-6) to linoleic acid (18:2 n-6), which is an indicator of activity in the pathway of 20:4 n-6 synthesis, compared with placebo. These findings suggest that the type of fat in the diet indicated by plasma CEFA compn. is linked to adiposity and insulin action. They also suggest that in postmenopausal women, HRT may increase the synthesis of 20:4 n-6, which is the precursor for eicosanoids with important cardiovascular functions.
IT **50-28-2**, Estradiol, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(plasma cholesteryl ester fatty acid compn., insulin sensitivity, menopause and hormone replacement therapy)
RN 50-28-2 CAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)

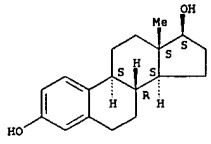


REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:667387 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:252750
TITLE: Hormone replacement therapy affects body composition and leptin differently in obese and non-obese postmenopausal women
AUTHOR(S): Kristensen, K.; Pedersen, S. B.; Vestergaard, P.; Mosekilde, L.; Richelsen, B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Endocrinology and Metabolism, Aarhus University Hospital, Aarhus Amtssygehus, DK-8000, Den.
SOURCE: Journal of Endocrinology (1999), 163(1), 55-62
CODEN: JOENAK; ISSN: 0022-0795
PUBLISHER: Society for Endocrinology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Leptin and estrogen are both involved in the regulation of adipose tissue deposition and feeding behavior. We investigated whether 5 yr of hormone replacement therapy (HRT) affected serum leptin and body compn. differently in 89 postmenopausal women treated with HRT compared with 178 controls. At baseline, leptin was significantly correlated with estradiol (r=0.13, P<0.05) and in multiple backward regression anal. including estradiol and any est. of body fat, estradiol remained a significant determinant of leptin levels. In the control group, all ests. of body fat detd. by dual energy x-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) or anthropometry were increased (3.6-16.9%) and leptin increased 31.3% (16.03.+-.1.02 to 20.84.+-.1.2 ng/mL (S.E.M.), P<0.001). In the HRT group all ests. of body compn. also increased during the 5-yr observation but to a lesser extent than obsd. in the control group (1.0-8.5%). Leptin was raised by 19.7% (17.81.+-.1.32 to 20.57.+-.1.65 ng/mL, P<0.001). However, the DEXA scans revealed that the control group gained 2.4-fold more fat during the 5-yr observation (1.9.+-.0.3 vs. 0.8.+-.0.4 kg, P<0.05), and esp. the trunk fat increased (1.4.+-.0.2 vs. 0.7.+-.0.3 kg, P<0.05). This was reflected in the increase in leptin levels, which were increased by 7.4% in the control group compared with the HRT group (4.81.+-.0.60 vs. 2.76.+-.0.87 ng/mL, P<0.05). Adjusting for the difference in adipose tissue revealed that HRT had no independent effect on leptin levels. Comparisons between obese (body mass index>25 kg/m2) and non-obese (<25 kg/m2) subjects by stratifying for HRT treatment using multiple linear regression revealed that the change in fat mass was significantly less among treated subjects (P=0.038) and esp. in the non-obese subjects (P=0.001). The change in trunk fat was similarly correlated with treatment status (P=0.029) and with the degree of **obesity** (P=0.006). In conclusion, 5 yr of HRT treatment significantly reduced fat mass accumulation, esp. in the trunk region. This effect of HRT was more pronounced in non-obese as compared with obese subjects. The HRT-induced redn. in fat mass seems not to be mediated by leptin.
IT **50-28-2**, Estradiol, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hormone replacement therapy affects body compn. and leptin differently in obese and non-obese postmenopausal women)
RN 50-28-2 CAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)



REFERENCE COUNT: 45 THERE ARE 45 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:538537 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:45121
TITLE: Beneficial effect of hormone replacement therapy on weight loss in obese menopausal women
AUTHOR(S): Chmouliovsky, L.; Habicht, F.; James, R. W.; Lehmann, T.; Campana, A.; Golay, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Therapeutic Education for Chronic Diseases, University Hospital Geneva, Geneva, 1211, Switz.
SOURCE: Maturitas (1999), 32(3), 147-153
CODEN: MATUDK; ISSN: 0378-5122
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ireland Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

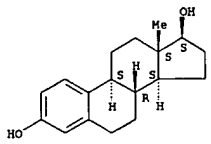
AB At the onset of menopause, wt.-gain and the aggravation of certain cardiovascular risk factors are frequently obsd. The aim of this study was to examine the metabolic effects of combined hormone replacement therapy (17.beta.-estradiol transdermic 50 .mu.g for 21 days and oral medroxyprogesterone acetate 5 mg from day 10 to 21) using, in particular, indirect calorimetry. Patients (21; 12 substituted and nine controls) were studied twice (3 mo apart) during an oral glucose load (75 g). Total body wt. was unaltered after 3 mo in the control group, whereas a fat-loss of 2.1 kg and a decrease of the waist:hip ratio were obsd. in the substituted group. In the latter group, a significant increase in lipid oxidn. was obsd. (58 mg/kg/min before and 0.75 mg/kg/min after substitution), while total energy expenditure and thermogenesis were also increased. Glucose, lipid and protein oxidn. remained stable during three months in the control group. The insulin response to an oral glucose load diminished by 30% with hormone replacement therapy (102.3 m.mu./l vs. 71.4 m.mu./l). Total and LDL-cholesterol improved after hormone replacement therapy, whereas plasma triglycerides were not altered. Combined hormone replacement therapy not only prevented wt.-gain, but favored wt.-loss by significantly increasing lipid oxidn. after 3 mo of treatment. It also favorably influenced the insulin response, plasma lipids and energy expenditure.

IT **50-28-2**, 17.beta.-Estradiol, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hormone replacement therapy effect on wt. loss and metabolic parameters in obese menopausal women)

RN 50-28-2 CAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)



REFERENCE COUNT: 55 THERE ARE 55 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

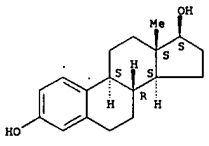
L6 ANSWER 8 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:522096 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:318189
TITLE: Effects of hormonal replacement therapy on leptin, NPY and galanin in postmenopausal women
AUTHOR(S): Baranowska, Boguslawa; Radzikowska, Malgorzata; Wasilewska-Dziubinska, Elzbieta; Roguski, K.; Plonowski, Artur
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Neuroendocrinology, Medical Center of Postgraduate Education Warsaw, Warsaw, 04-158, Pol.
SOURCE: Endokrynologia Polska (1999), 50(1), 13-21
CODEN: EDPKA2; ISSN: 0423-104X
PUBLISHER: Zarzad Glowny Polskiego Towarzystwa Endokrynologicznego
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Leptin, NPY, and galanin play an important role in the control of appetite as well as in the hypothalamo-hypophyseo-gonadal regulation. The aim of this study is to evaluate the effects of hormonal replacement therapy on plasma leptin, NPY, and galanin in postmenopausal women. The material consisted of 48 postmenopausal and 35 young women. Plasma leptin, NPY and galanin concns. were measured with RIA methods after 3, 6 and 12 mo of hormonal therapy with Gynodian Depot, or Estraderm 50, or Systen 50. Plasma leptin, NPY and galanin concns. were significantly higher in obese postmenopausal women and in young obese women, as compared with lean women. The plasma leptin level was higher in the obese postmenopausal women in comparison with the obese young women. The plasma NPY concn. was significantly higher in both obese and lean postmenopausal women than that in the young women. However, plasma galanin levels were lower in the postmenopausal women. The replacement therapy with Gynodian (contg. DHEA besides estradiol) leads to decreasing leptin and NPY concns. and to increasing galanin levels. Similar effects, but not significant, were obsd. during a therapy with Systen and Estraderm. The interaction between leptin and NPY is disturbed in obese postmenopausal women and in obese young women. The hormonal therapy with Gynodian in postmenopausal women improves the feedback mechanism of leptin-NPY and increases galanin release.

IT **50-28-2**, Estraderm, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hormone replacement therapy effects on leptin and NPY and galanin in postmenopausal women)

RN 50-28-2 CAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

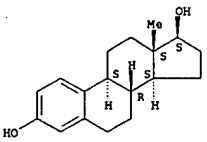


REFERENCE COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:327945 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:97741
TITLE: Fluctuation of serum leptin level in rats after ovariectomy and the influence of estrogen supplement
AUTHOR(S): Chu, Shu-Chen; Chou, You-Chung; Liu, Jer-Yuh; Chen, Chin-Hsun; Shyu, Jyh-Cherng; Chou, Fen-Pi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Food Health, Chungtai Institute of Health Science and Technology, Taichung, Taiwan
SOURCE: Life Sciences (1999), 64(24), 2299-2306
CODEN: LIFSAK; ISSN: 0024-3205
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB To understand the mechanism of increasing body fat in perimenopausal and postmenopausal women, an ovariectomy-induced **obesity** model was used to study the role of leptin. In this investigation, a long-term study lasted for 13 wk was conducted to monitoring the change of serum leptin level in rats after the loss of estrogen, and also to examine the influence of estrogen replacement. The results showed that three weeks after the removal of ovaries the body wt. of Ovx rats was already significantly higher than the other two groups, and continued to gain more wt. thereafter. Accompanying with the significant wt. gain was the changes in the serum leptin levels. The leptin concn. declined gradually during the first half of exptl. period, dropping down to an almost undetectable level at week 7 (0.216 ng/mL). Subsequently, its concn. began to elevate, and by the end of expt. leptin level was significantly higher (3.182 ng/mL) than the value before the operation (0.818 ng/mL). This fluctuation of serum leptin level caused by ovariectomy was eliminated by the replacement of estrogen. The present data indicate that ovariectomy-induced wt. gain is caused by the early drop in leptin level. The later rise in leptin prodn. is connected to the increased body wt. probably originated from a reduced sensitivity in leptin signal.
IT **50-28-2**, Estradiol., biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(serum leptin response to ovariectomy and estrogen supplement)
RN 50-28-2 CAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

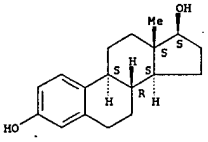


REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)

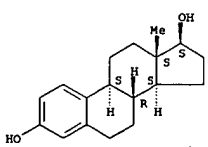
L6 ANSWER 10 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:195968 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:347572
TITLE: Antiobesity effect of estrogen on ovariectomized rat
AUTHOR(S): Chung, Sooo Youn; Yoo, Tae Moo; Yang, Ji Sun; Rheu, Hang Mook
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharmacol., National Inst. Toxicological Res., Seoul, S. Korea
SOURCE: Yakhak Hoechi (1999), 43(1), 111-116
CODEN: YAHOA3; ISSN: 0513-4234
PUBLISHER: Pharmaceutical Society of Korea
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Korean
AB **Obesity** is a chronic disease that is increasing in prevalence and that poses a serious risk for the hypertension, osteoporosis, heart disease, diabetes mellitus and certain forms of cancer. This study was performed to develop **obesity** animal model and to assess the pharmacol. assay for the rats of 8 wk or 4 days after ovariectomization treated with estradiol for 8 wk on the body wt., fat wt. and food intake. The body wt., fat wt. and food intake increased in the ovariectomized rats. In the rat of 8 wk after ovariectomization treated with estradiol (250 mg/100 g) 8 wk, the body wt. decreased significantly. In the rats of 4 days after ovariectomization treated with estradiol 8 wk, the body wt. decreased significantly. These results suggest that estrogen plays a role in regulation body wt. response to food intake and fat wt.
IT **50-28-2**, Estradiol, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antiobesity effect of estrogen on ovariectomized rat)
RN 50-28-2 CAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L6 ANSWER 11 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:75409 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:163027
TITLE: Estrogen accelerates the development of renal disease in female obese Zucker rats
AUTHOR(S): Gades, Matthew D.; Stern, Judith S.; Van Goor, Harry; Nguyen, Dung; Johnson, Patricia R.; Kaysen, George A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Nutrition, Division of Clinical Nutrition and Metabolism, University of California Davis School of Medicine, Davis, CA, USA
SOURCE: Kidney International (1998), 53(1), 130-135
CODEN: KDYIA5; ISSN: 0085-2538
PUBLISHER: Blackwell Science, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Renal failure is the primary cause of death in obese Zucker rats (OZR). We previously found that renal injury occurred earlier and with greater severity in female OZR; also, prevention of hyperphagia decreased renal damage in females more than males. To examine the relationship between estrogen (E), hyperphagia, hyperlipidemia, and renal injury in female OZR, we studied four groups from 5 to 10 or 21 wk of age: Sham-operated (Sham), ovariectomized (Ovx), Ovx with estrogen treatment (Ovx + E), and, since Ovx increases food intake, Ovx pari-fed to sham (Ovx-PF). By only six weeks of age, albumin excretion (UAE) increased significantly in Ovx + E (9.9.+-.4.1 mg/day). Ovx + E also ate least and gained the least wt., but had the highest plasma lipid levels. In contrast, UAE in Ovx did not increase by 10 wk of age, despite a significantly greater food consumption. The hyperlipidemia of Ovx + E was due primarily to triglycerides. Both plasma triglycerides and renal injury, judged from either histol. or UAE, were greatest in the Ovx + E group. Fasting plasma glucose was lower and insulin was higher in Ovx + E compared to Ovx rats at 15 wk of age. Estrogen may promote renal injury in female OZR by increasing the plasma concn. of triglyceride-rich lipoproteins.
IT **50-28-2**, Estradiol, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(estrogen accelerates development of renal disease in female obese Zucker rats)
RN 50-28-2 CAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

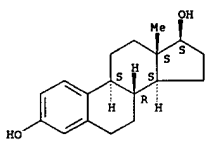


L6 ANSWER 12 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:227987 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:259333
TITLE: The effect of combined estrogen/calcium therapy on bone metabolism in ovariectomized rats. I. A study on biochemical parameters in ovariectomized rats
AUTHOR(S): Lee, Kyung-Hwa; Oh, Seung-Ho
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Food and Nutrition, Chonnam National Univ., Kwangju, 500-757, S. Korea
SOURCE: Han'guk Sikp'um Yongyang Kwahak Hoechi (1996), 25(6), 993-1005
CODEN: HSYHFB; ISSN: 1226-3311
PUBLISHER: Korean Society of Food Science and Nutrition
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Korean
AB This study was implemented to investigate the effects of dietary calcium-salt, estrogen-treatment, and estrogen/calcium treatment on bone metab. Ovariectomized rats were used as animal models. Female Sprague-Dawley rats with a body wt. of 250.apprx.280g underwent ovariectomy or sham-operation. The ovariectomized rats were divided into 9 different exptl. groups including the saline-treated group, the estrogen-treated group, the high calcium salt-treated group, and the estrogen/calcium treated groups and fed for 6 wk. Creatinine and hydroxyproline in urine were analyzed. Creatinine, calcitonin, osteocalcin, alk. phosphatase and parathyroid hormone in plasma were also detd. The results of the expt. are as follows: ovariectomy caused a significant increase in the level of food intake, food efficiency ratio and body wt. gain in comparison with sham-operation. The overall food intake, food efficiency ratio and body wt. gain were significantly decreased by estrogen. The ovariectomized animals developed **obesity** as a result of increased food intake. In addn., estradiol injections suppressed food intake with a concomitant loss in body wt. The level of urinary hydroxyproline, as an indicator of bone resorption, was higher in the ovariectomized rats to compared to sham-operation, while these decreased in the estrogen/calcium treated group. Parathyroid hormone and calcitonin in the plasma were used as indicators of calcium homeostasis; parathyroid hormone was higher in the ovariectomized rats compared to sham-operation. It was lowered by estrogen and high calcium treated groups; thus, estrogen and estrogen/calcium treated groups were decreased by 32% compared to saline treated group. Osteocalcin and alk. phosphatase which are indicators of bone formation, were significantly higher in ovariectomized group, while this showed to be decreased in the estrogen and the estrogen/calcium treated groups. Estrogen and estrogen/calcium in ovariectomized rats resulted in lower bone loss. However, in estrogen treated groups its gradual redn. showed little effect on bone loss, while the gradual redn. of estrogen had a preventive effect on bone loss when the treatment was combined with calcium intensification.
IT **50-28-2**, Estradiol, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(estrogen and calcium combined therapy effect on bone metab. in ovariectomy)
RN 50-28-2 CAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

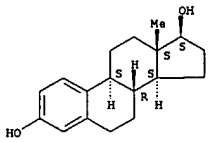
Absolute stereochemistry.

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:547920 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:282556
TITLE: Experimental therapy in obese diabetic KK mice induced by MSA administration
AUTHOR(S): Nonaka, Tetsu; Oki, Yoshio
CORPORATE SOURCE: Div. Veterinary Biochemistry, Nippon Veterinary and Animal Science Univ., Japan
SOURCE: Nippon Jui Chikusan Daigaku Kenkyu Hokoku (1994), 43, 45-8
CODEN: NCDHDS; ISSN: 0373-8361
PUBLISHER: Nippon Jui Chikusan Daigaku
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB Obese diabetes was induced in KK mice by neonatal administration of monosodium-L-aspartate (MSA). Hormonal and dietary therapy were given to KK mice with high concns. of glycosuria after 10 wk of age. In the hormonal therapy group, estradiol was administered 4 times every 2 days at the dose of 50 .mu.g/mouse. In the dietary therapy group, low-fat and high-fiber contg. diet was supplied. In both the groups, glycosuria disappeared and blood glucose, plasma insulin, FFA and lipoprotein concns. decreased significantly in all mice after the treatments. Activities of hepatic gluconeogenic enzyme, FBP, decreased remarkably in all mice after the treatments. Estradiol administration or supplementation of low-fat and high-fiber diet are very effective to improve the diabetic condition in the obese KK mice.
IT **50-28-2**, Estradiol, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(diabetic **obesity** treatment with estradiol and low-fat and high-fiber diets)
RN 50-28-2 CAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L6 ANSWER 12 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)



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L7 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:154191 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:181441
TITLE: Administration of estradiol metabolites for the treatment or prevention of obesity, metabolic syndrome, diabetes, and vascular and renal disorders
INVENTOR(S): Jackson, Edwin K.; Tofovic, Stevan P.; Dubey, Raghvendra K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Pittsburgh, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003015704	A2	20030227	WO 2002-US26253	20020819
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2003050294	A1	20030313	US 2002-222962	20020819

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-312741P P 20010817

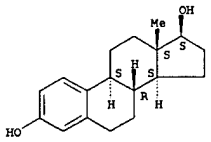
AB Methods are provided for preventing or treating risk factors for cardiovascular disease in an individual, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amt. of a compn. comprising an estradiol metabolite to said individual. Such risk factors include obesity, the metabolic syndrome, diabetes mellitus, vascular disorders, and renal disorders. Preferred estradiol metabolites include 2-methoxyestradiol, 4-methoxyestradiol, 2-hydroxyestradiol, and 4-hydroxyestradiol or prodrugs thereof. The compns. may also be in the form of a controlled release formulation. Methods are also provided for use of estradiol metabolites to treat or prevent insulin resistance, vascular endothelial dysfunction, hyperlipidemia, hypertension, diabetic nephropathy, proteinuria and reducing leptin levels. In addn., the methods provide a method of stabilizing glucose levels. These treatments may be used in either gender because of their lack of a feminizing estrogenic effect.

IT **50-28-2D**, Estradiol, metabolites
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(administration of estradiol metabolites for treatment or prevention of cardiovascular diseases, **obesity**, metabolic syndrome, diabetes, and vascular and renal disorders)

RN 50-28-2 CAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)



L7 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:794348 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:289382
TITLE: Estrogen receptors and their ligands for treating obesity and lowering lipoprotein levels
INVENTOR(S): Ohlsson, Claes; Gustafsson, Jan-ake; Warner, Margaret; Angelin, Bo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Swed.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 15 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002151732	A1	20021017	US 2001-994292	20011126

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
GB 2001-298 A 20010105
GB 2001-299 A 20010105
GB 2001-301 A 20010105
GB 2001-302 A 20010105
GB 2001-5525 A 20010306
US 2001-274995P P 20010312
US 2001-274996P P 20010312
US 2001-275023P P 20010312
US 2001-275047P P 20010312

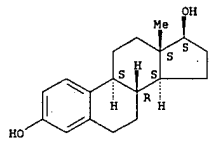
AB A method is claimed of treating or preventing obesity in a mammalian subject, comprising the step of supplying an estrogen receptor .alpha. (ER.alpha.) selective compd. to said mammalian subject. A method is also claimed of reducing serum lipoprotein levels by administering an ER.alpha. selective compd. Pharmaceutical compns. for the treatment or prevention of obesity or for lowering lipoprotein levels comprising an ER.alpha. selective compd. and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier are claimed. Addnl. claimed is a method of screening compds. for efficacy in the treatment or prevention of obesity or lowering lipoprotein levels comprising the step of detg. the ER binding properties of said compds. Also claimed is a method of screening compds. for use in the treatment of obesity and/or the redn. or lowering of serum lipid levels, the method comprising the use of cells, tissues in which an ER has been disrupted and selecting compds. which are ER.alpha. agonists.

IT **50-28-2**, Estradiol, biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(estrogen receptors and their ligands for treating **obesity** and lowering lipoprotein levels)

RN 50-28-2 CAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)



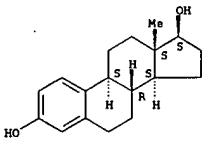
L7 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:547920 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:282556
TITLE: Experimental therapy in obese diabetic KK mice induced by MSA administration
AUTHOR(S): Nonaka, Tetsu; Oki, Yoshio
CORPORATE SOURCE: Div. Veterinary Biochemistry, Nippon Veterinary and Animal Science Univ., Japan
SOURCE: Nippon Jui Chikusan Daigaku Kenkyu Hokoku (1994), 43, 45-8
CODEN: NCDHDS; ISSN: 0373-8361
PUBLISHER: Nippon Jui Chikusan Daigaku
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB Obese diabetes was induced in KK mice by neonatal administration of monosodium-L-aspartate (MSA). Hormonal and dietary therapy were given to KK mice with high concns. of glycosuria after 10 wk of age. In the hormonal therapy group, estradiol was administered 4 times every 2 days at the dose of 50 .mu.g/mouse. In the dietary therapy group, low-fat and high-fiber contg. diet was supplied. In both the groups, glycosuria disappeared and blood glucose, plasma insulin, FFA and lipoprotein concns. decreased significantly in all mice after the treatments. Activities of hepatic gluconeogenic enzyme, FBP, decreased remarkably in all mice after the treatments. Estradiol administration or supplementation of low-fat and high-fiber diet are very effective to improve the diabetic condition in the obese KK mice.

IT **50-28-2**, Estradiol, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(diabetic **obesity** treatment with estradiol and low-fat and high-fiber diets)

RN 50-28-2 CAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



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L3           1 S ESTRADIOL/CN

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L5          24 S L4 AND OBESITY
L6          13 S L5 NOT PY>=2001
L7           3 S L4 (L) OBESITY
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